

17 DEC 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

SUBJECT : Current Status of Emergency Relocation Planning

REFERENCES : (A) Cabinet Paper 59-98/1, Dated 12 June 1959, Entitled "Special Study of the Federal Relocation Act" (Approved by the President at the Cabinet Meeting of 5 June 1959 (RA-59-134, Item 3)).

(B) Memorandum to Deputy Director (Support) from

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to bring you abreast of recent developments in the field of emergency relocation planning. It is felt that this is especially appropriate at this time, in view of the fact that the long-awaited Washington Metropolitan Area Evacuation and Shelter Plan has been approved and was distributed earlier this month to the public of Washington and the surrounding metropolitan areas of Maryland and Virginia through the mail.

2. The Cabinet Paper cited above was addressed, among other things, to a study of the effects of fallout on the problem of emergency relocation and to the means of protection against it.

are deemed to be safe against the effects of fallout. The relocation sites of 14 other agencies (including our own at) have been selected for "hardening" against the effects of fallout. By the terms of the Cabinet Paper the process of hardening will be undertaken by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization as one project for all of the sites concerned, and the authority from the Congress and the necessary appropriations therefor will be sought and justified by the Director of OCDM for and on behalf of all the agencies. Actual construction work will be the responsibility of the General Services Administration. On the basis of the survey made by its team of experts on protective construction against fallout, OCDM officially estimates that it will cost at least \$2,000,000.00 to harden against fallout.

3. It was stated originally by OCDM that the necessary authority and funds for this over-all project would be sought in time for FY 1961. Officials of OCDM now feel, however, after conferences with

STAT the Bureau of the Budget, that all funds necessary for this construction project might not be forthcoming by FY 1961, but, instead, might be made available on a graduated basis over a period of the next three years. It has been suggested by OCIM that we might want to withdraw from the group program for hardening the 14 sites because of security reasons and, instead, to proceed alone with our own program, which we would present and justify to the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress ourselves. This matter is under study at the present time by a group of representatives of the Offices of Security, Logistics, Communications, the Comptroller and the General Counsel, under the direction of [REDACTED]

STAT 4. As an interim measure to insure the continuity of Government, the Cabinet Paper cited above makes provision for deploying varying numbers of key officials of the departments and agencies to the OCIM underground hardened site at [REDACTED] if it should become necessary to invoke emergency relocation at any time before the process of hardening of the 14 other sites is completed. Our Agency has been allocated five such spaces. In determining whom we should designate as the five persons to go to [REDACTED] under such circumstances (or, if it is felt that a total of five is inadequate for this purpose, then in formulating the number of extra spaces which we think we should request of OCIM), we have solicited an expression of the views of the Deputy Director (Intelligence), the Deputy Director (Plans), and of [REDACTED], representing the Office of the Deputy Director (Coordination), in order that we might present a coordinated recommendation on this point to the Director for approval. We expect to be informed of their views on this matter within the next few days.

STAT 5. On 6 November 1959 we inspected the facilities of a privately-owned [REDACTED]

STAT [REDACTED] This facility has been accorded security approvals by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of the Navy (for and on behalf of the other services), and is hardened against the effects of blast and fallout. A copy of [REDACTED] report on the matter is cited above as Reference (B) and is attached hereto. We have just received a written proposal from [REDACTED] offering us 10,000 square feet of space at the annual rate of \$1.25 per square foot if leased for a period of ten years, plus amortization of the costs of installing certain plumbing and cooking facilities to our order and specifications, which would be done in installments over the period of the lease along with the rental costs.

6. On 23 June 1959 we completed our negotiations for emergency use of the [redacted] as an augmentation relocation site when we entered into a written memorandum of understanding with the owners thereof in Baltimore, Maryland. This arrangement (which costs us nothing unless and until it should ever become necessary to occupy the property in time of war) bears the approval of the authorities of the State of [redacted] the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, and the General Services Administration, which would act as leasing agent on our behalf if it should ever become necessary to occupy the property. The premises have been surveyed thoroughly by a logistics team to lay the groundwork for a wartime plan of actual physical occupancy.

7. Our facilities at the [redacted] have been augmented to accommodate an expanded initial emergency relocation force [redacted] headquarters persons, including the HEC complement) by an agreement with the authorities of the Commonwealth of Virginia and of [redacted] whereby certain properties and facilities in [redacted] have been earmarked for our use in time of war. This arrangement has been incorporated in the civil defense plans of the Commonwealth of Virginia and of [redacted] and will cost us nothing unless and until it should ever be necessary to occupy the premises in time of war.

8. A new Emergency Relocation Plan covering everyone in the Agency has been prepared for coordination and submission to the Director of Central Intelligence. However, this has been held in abeyance pending the happening of two events. The first of these has just happened. It is the publication of the Washington Metropolitan Area Evacuation and Shelter Plan mentioned above in Paragraph 1. This plan is very comprehensive in nature and, among other significant things, prescribes fallout-proof shelter expedients, and designates the evacuation drainage pattern and routes of the Washington Metropolitan Area, which includes contiguous portions of Maryland and Virginia. The relocation plans of all departments and agencies of the Government must necessarily be revised to the extent necessary to make them consistent with the regulations embraced by this plan. As was stated above, this plan has been approved officially, announcement of which fact was made by Governor Hoag, Director of OCEM, at a press conference held on Tuesday, 17 November 1959. Copies of the plan have been mailed to all householders in Washington and the surrounding areas.

9. Therefore, there is but one more event which must happen before we can coordinate and publish our new Emergency Relocation Plan. This stems from a change in relocation policy contained in the Cabinet Paper cited above as Reference (A), which requires

that OCEM formulate and publish Governmentwide guidance on the subject of care of dependents of members of Federal Government emergency relocation forces. Up to this point OCEM has not promulgated this guidance, but we have been assured that it will be published and in the hands of all departments and agencies by the end of January, 1960. Upon receipt of this information we shall make whatever provision is required for dependents in our new plan, and at that time will be ready to circulate it for coordination and publication.

10. The increasing magnitude of the problem of fallout progressively sharpens the question of how extensive should be the preparations and how much money should the Government be willing to spend to insure continuity of its functions under presently unpredictable sets of circumstances varying from complete evacuation of target areas and activation of relocation sites well in advance of attack, upon receipt of strategic warning, on the one hand, or a completely unanticipated attack without sufficient warning to get out of town, on the other hand. Protection against fallout is costly, and the question of how much calculated risk the Government feels it can safely take is not easy to answer. We feel that we will be in better position to express some firm views from our Agency's standpoint after we have had the opportunity to equate the cost and feasibility of learning fallout-proof relocation and storage space in such a facility as that of the [redacted] Inc. against the cost of new construction, and also after we have had an opportunity to study the implications of proceeding on our own with new construction of fallout-proof facilities, as distinguished from the Governmentwide program called for in the Cabinet Paper cited above as Reference (A). When our analysis of these factors has been completed we shall prepare recommendations accordingly.

(signed) H. Gates Lloyd

H. Gates Lloyd
Acting Deputy Director
(Support)

Attachments:

References (A) and (B)

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